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Modulation of a coordination structure in a europium(III)-based metallo-supramolecular polymer for high proton conduction†

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Developing high proton conducting solid materials is significant in the field of fuel cells. A europium(III)-based metallo-supramolecular polymer with uncoordinated carboxylic acids (**PolyEu-H**) was successfully synthesized by modifying the synthesis conditions. The proton conductivity was enhanced with increasing the relative humidity (RH) from 30 to 95% RH. **PolyEu-H** showed about 10^4 times higher proton conductivity than the polymer with coordinated carboxylic acids (**PolyEu**) and about 400 times higher than the polymer without carboxylic acids (**PolyEu-2**). The proton conductivity of **PolyEu-H** reached 4.45×10^{-2} S cm⁻¹ at 95% RH and 25 °C and 5.6×10^{-2} S cm⁻¹ at 75 °C. The activation energy, E_a was ultralow (0.04 eV), which indicates proton conduction based on the Grotthuss mechanism. The results indicate that efficient proton conduction occurs through proton channels formed by moisture in **PolyEu-H**.

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Introduction

Metallo-supramolecular polymers (MSPs) have received much attention due to their unique electrochemical properties.^{1–8} MSPs are synthesized by the complexation of metal ions and ditopic ligands. Proton conductive materials are essential for many applications including fuel cells and electrochemical sensors.^{9–28} The proton conductivity is mainly influenced by the mobility of protons through proton channels in the system. MSPs with carboxylic acids have the possibility to form proton channels through the long polymer chains as shown in Fig. 1. Earlier, our research group reported MSPs for ionic and proton conduction applications.^{29–35} We studied the ionic conductivity of Ni(II)-based MSPs under highly humid conditions.^{29–32} We also revealed the proton conductivity of Mo-based MSP with carboxylic acids.³³ In the case of Mo-based MSP, carboxylic acids were introduced by direct oxygenation of methyl groups. However, the oxygenation did not perfectly proceed due to the steric hindrance of the coordination sites in the polymer. So, we tried to investigate another method to introduce carboxylic acids into MSPs efficiently.

Trivalent lanthanides show variable (2–12) and routine large coordination numbers in the complexes.^{36,37} To the best of our knowledge, no report on lanthanide-based MSPs for proton conduction and no one attempted the modulation of

coordination structure in Eu(III)-based MSPs. A purpose of this research is the control of coordination number and introduce of carboxylic acids into MSPs to achieve high proton conduction. We have chosen the Eu(III) complex because it has tunable coordination number (2–12). Europium(Eu)-based MSPs (**PolyEu**, Fig. 3) was prepared by complexation of Eu(III) and bisterpyridine including carboxylic acids.³⁸ In this

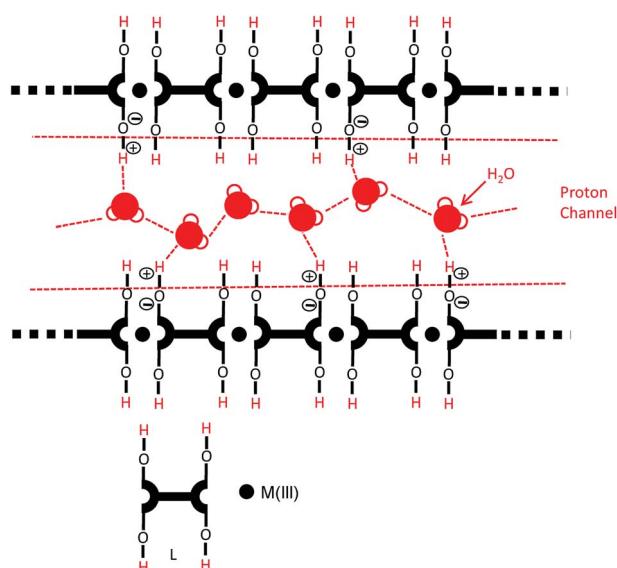


Fig. 1 Anticipated formation of proton channels in MSP with carboxylic acids.

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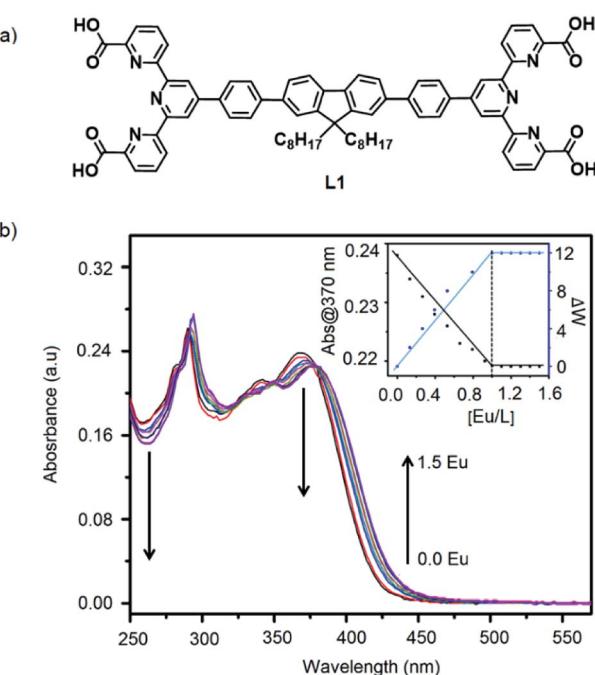


Fig. 2 (a) A structure of L1 (b) the UV/Vis spectral change of L1 during the successive addition of $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (insets: absorption probed at 365 nm (black line), wavelength shift ($\Delta W = W_i - W_f$) (blue line), $W_i = 365 \text{ nm}$). (Solvent- $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}$, Concentration-5 μM .)

polymer, four carboxylates of the ligand coordinate to the metal, because a base exists in the reaction mixture and supports the $\text{Eu}-\text{O}-\text{C}$ bond formation. However, we expect the carboxylic acids will be uncomplexed in the polymer by modifying the reaction conditions. We herein report modulation of metal-coordination structure in $\text{Eu}(\text{III})$ -based MSP for high proton conduction.

Experimental section

General

Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were reagent and spectroscopic grade and were used without further purification. 2,2'-(9,9-Dioctyl-9*H*-fluorene-2,7-diyl)bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane), $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, potassium carbonate, NaOH and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. 4'-(4-Bromophenyl)-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine purchased from Wako chemicals limited. 2,2'-(9,9-Dioctyl-9*H*-fluorene-2,7-diyl)bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane) was synthesized from 4'-(4-bromophenyl)-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine using reported procedures.^{38,39} Dry methanol, ethanol, dichloromethane, chloroform, and dimethyl sulfoxide were used as a reaction solvent. These solvents were purchased from Wako or Kanto Chemical Co. Inc. and used as received. Methanol/ CHCl_3 and DMSO solvents for UV-Visible and luminescence measurements. De-ionized H_2O was used in the experiment where required. Silica gel 60 N was purchased from (neutral, 40–100 μM), S2 Kanto Chemical Co. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra were measured at 300 MHz and 75 MHz, respectively, on the JEOL AL 300/BZ instrument. Chemical shifts were assigned relative to TMS. Mass spectra (MS) were measured using AXIMACFR, Shimadzu/Kratos TOF Mass spectrometer. UV-Vis spectrum was recorded using a Shimadzu UV-2550 UV-Visible spectrophotometer. Flash column chromatographic separations were performed on silica gel 60 N (neutral, 40–100 μM), S2 Kanto Chemical Co. Inc. The weight average molecular weight of polymers were measured using an SEC-viscometry-RALLS (size exclusion chromatography-viscometry-right angle laser light scattering) system containing of liquid chromatograph, a pump, solvent degasser refractive index detector, column oven and viscotek 270 dual detector (eluent: DMSO; low speed: 1 mL min^{-1} ; column temperature: 27 °C polymer concentration: 1.0 mg mL^{-1} ;

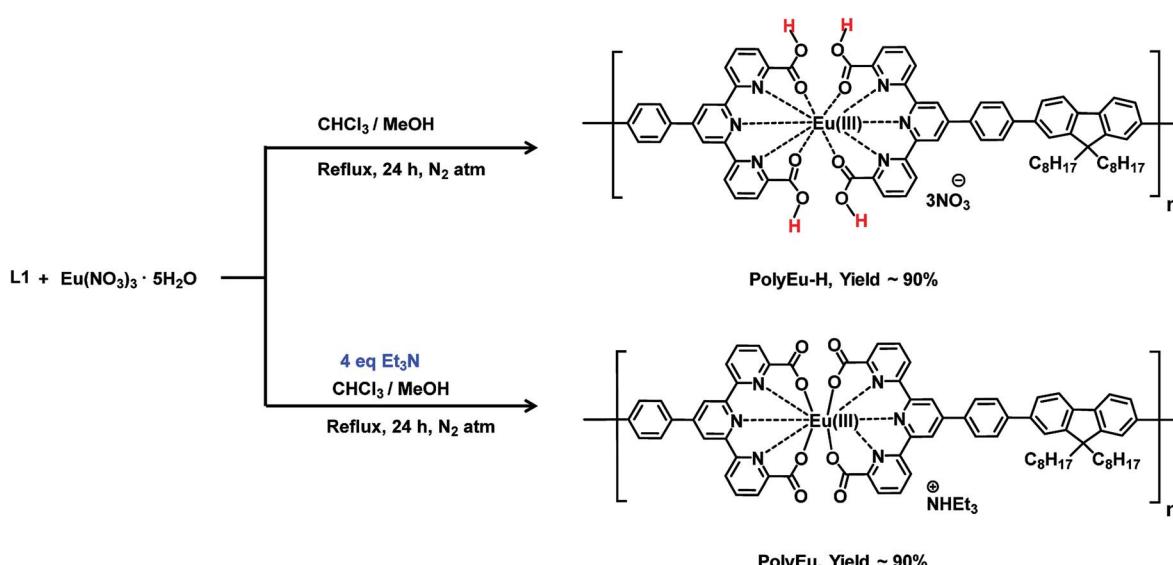


Fig. 3 Synthesis of PolyEu-H and PolyEu.



injection volume: 20 mL; standard: polyethylene oxide-PEO-19 K). Elemental analyses performed on Elementar vario MiCRO cube. Powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) was on Rigaku Smart Lab3. Morphological characterization was done by using Atomic force microscopy (AFM) and Scanning electronic microscopy (SEM). Atomic force microscopy in the dynamic mode using Nano Navi II of Seiko Instruments Inc. SII (Si-DF40 cantilever). Scanning electronic microscopy was done using a Hitachi S4800 instrument operating at 10 kV and 10 μ A current.

Synthesis of L1

2,2'-(9,9-Dioctyl-9H-fluorene-2,7-diyl)bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane) (185 mg, 0.30 mmol), diethyl-4'-(4-bromophenyl)-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine-6,6"-dicarboxylate (350 mg, 0.65 mmol), potassium carbonate (140 mg, 0.9 mmol) and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (34 mg, 0.033 mmol) and DMSO (50 mL) were added to a 100 mL two-neck round-bottom flask, and the solution was purged with nitrogen for 15 min. Afterwards the reaction was degassed by a repeated sequence of freeze-pump-thaw cycles about 1 hour. The solution was stirred at 100 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 24 h. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure at 100 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and CHCl_3 (100 mL) was added. The catalyst was removed by filtration and washed thoroughly with CHCl_3 . The filtrate was then washed with H_2O . The organic layer was separated, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (CHCl_3 /hexane = 50 : 50, R_f = 0.60) afforded tetraester derivative of L1 (295 mg, 49.8%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) 8.96 (s, 4H), 8.88 (d, 4H), 8.27 (m, 4H), 8.10 (m, 8H), 7.92 (m, 6H), 7.75 (m, 4H), 4.58 (q, 8H), 2.14 (m, 4H), 1.70 (t, 6H), 1.54 (m, 24H), 1.32 (b, 24H), 0.99 (t, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) = 167.1, 158.2, 157.0, 153.7, 152.0, 149.8, 144.0, 142.1, 141.5, 138.5, 130.5, 129.0, 128.5, 127.3, 127.0, 126.0, 125.9, 125.0, 124.3, 123.1, 122.5, 122.1, 121.0, 120.5, 65.2, 63.5, 61.9, 57.1, 32.8, 31.9, 31.0, 27.2, 25.8, 17.0, 15.1, 13.5. MALDI-TOF: found m/z : 1293.42 [M + H]; $\text{C}_{83}\text{H}_{84}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8$ requires (m/z) 1292.64. FT-IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2978 (O-H), 2926, 2852, 1742 (C=O), 1719 (C=O), 1605, 1583, 1542, 1520, 1455, 1420, 1391, 1368, 1308, 1290, 1263, 1198, 1163, 1082, 1024, 991, 934, 901, 820, 775, 744, 723, 697, 646, 627, 596, 544.

Hydrolysis

To a 10 mL of $\text{THF}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (v/v = 9 : 1) mixture solution of tetraester derivative of L1 (100 mg, 0.077 mmol) was added sodium hydroxide (12.0 mg, 0.308 mmol) and the mixture was reflux for 16 h. The resulting mixture was cooled at room temperature and then acidified with 2 M hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was filtered and washed with water several times to remove the metal salts. Further, the compound was purified by washing with hexane, ACN, chloroform solvents and dried *in vacuo* to give as yellow solid of L1 (85 mg, 95%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO, 298 K) 8.99 (s, 4H), 8.88 (d, 4H), 8.18 (m, 8H), 8.04 (m, 10H), 7.90 (s, 2H), 7.89 (d, 2H) 2.17 (broad,

4H), 1.02 (broad, 24H), 0.69 (t, 6H); HR-MS: found m/z : 1181.49 [M + H]; $\text{C}_{71}\text{H}_{68}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8$ [M] requires 1180.51. MALDI-TOF: found m/z : 1180.47 [M]; $\text{C}_{75}\text{H}_{68}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8$ [M] requires 1180.51. FT-IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3312 (broad peak, O-H), 3080, 3032, 2926, 2852, 1761 (C=O), 1721 (C=O), 1604, 1585, 1541, 1520, 1464, 1456, 1421, 1371, 1339, 1258, 1134, 1080, 1013, 993, 894, 836, 817, 778, 745, 671, 641, 621, 598.

Synthesis of L2

2,2'-(9,9-Dioctyl-9H-fluorene-2,7-diyl)bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolane) (500 mg, 0.89 mmol), 4'-(4-bromophenyl)-2,2':6',2"-terpyridine (729 mg, 1.88 mmol), potassium carbonate (372 mg, 2.68 mmol) and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (103 mg, 0.089 mmol) and DMSO (60 mL) were added to a 250 mL two-neck round-bottom flask, and the solution was purged with nitrogen for 30 min. The resultant solution was degassed by a several sequence of freeze-pump-thaw cycles about 30 minutes. The final solution was stirred under nitrogen atmosphere for 24 h, at 100 °C. After 24 hours, the solvent was removed under high vacuum at 100 °C. The crude product was cooled to room temperature and CHCl_3 (200 mL) was added. The palladium catalyst was removed by filtration and washed thoroughly with CHCl_3 . The organic layer was separated, dried over Na_2SO_4 , filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel (CHCl_3 /hexane = 50 : 50, R_f = 0.60) afforded the desired product L2 (400 mg, 44%). ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) 8.86 (s, 4H), 8.05 (d, 4H), 8.72 (d, 4H), 8.10 (t, 4H), 7.96 (m, 4H), 7.85 (m, 4H), 7.42 (m, 4H), 2.14 (b, 4H), 1.25 (b, 24H), 0.86 (t, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) = 157.0, 156.0, 151.8, 150.4, 150.0, 149.5, 147.8, 142.0, 140.0, 139.0, 137.8, 136.8, 135.5, 128.5, 127.0, 126.1, 124.7, 123.0, 122.1, 121.0, 120.6, 119.6, 119.0, 117.5, 55.0, 31.5, 30.5, 29.8, 29.0, 28.0, 27.0, 23.5, 22.2, 14.5, 13.0. HR-MS: found m/z : 1005.49 [M + H]; $\text{C}_{71}\text{H}_{68}\text{N}_6$ requires [M] 1004.55. FT-IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2924, 2852, 1652, 1605, 1572, 1540, 1469, 1428, 1384, 1286, 1244, 1166, 1014, 891, 819, 792, 738, 683, 661, 636, 624, 549.

Synthesis of PolyEu-H

An equimolar amount of ligand L1 (30 mg, 0.025 mmol) and $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (10.88 mg, 0.025 mmol) was heated at 60 °C in $\text{MeOH}/\text{CHCl}_3$ for 24 h under nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was cooled at room temperature, the solvent was removed under vacuum. The product was washed with chloroform, methanol, and hexane. Further, the compound dried *in vacuo* for overnight to give the corresponding polymer of PolyEu-H as yellow solid (90.0%). Elemental analysis: found: C, 53.34; H, 5.31; N, 6.27; S, 3.40 calc. for [PolyEu-H · (5 H_2O + 2DMSO)] = $(\text{C}_{79}\text{H}_{90}\text{N}_9\text{O}_{24}\text{S}_2)_n$: C, 53.74; H, 5.14; N, 7.14, S, 3.63. FT-IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3385 (broad peak), 3090, 3031, 2923, 2851, 1764 (C=O in COOH), 1723 (C=O in COOH), 1650, 1608, 1570, 1544, 1494, 1451, 1416, 1381, 1270, 1247, 1192, 1167, 1085, 1014, 888, 840, 816, 782, 730, 701, 652, 623. The molecular weight (M_w) of the polymer was measured using SEC-Viscometry-RALLS method. M_w = 4.0×10^4 Da.



Synthesis of PolyEu

Ligand L1 (30 mg, 0.025 mmol), Et₃N (12 μ L, 0.099 mmol) and Eu(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (10.88 mg, 0.025 mmol) was heated at 60 °C in MeOH/CHCl₃ (1 : 1) for 24 h under the nitrogen atmosphere. The precipitate was filtered and washed with chloroform, methanol, and hexane to remove unreacted ligand and metal. Further, the compound dried *in vacuo* overnight to give the corresponding polymer of **PolyEu** as yellow solid (89.0%). FT-IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3365 (broad peak), 2953, 2923, 2852, 1611, 1572, 1542, 1452, 1419, 1381, 1268, 1248, 1190, 1177, 1083, 1015, 889, 845, 819, 787, 733, 701, 653, 623. The molecular weight (M_w) of the polymer was measured using SEC-Viscometry-RALLS method. $M_w = 4.4 \times 10^4$ Da.

Synthesis of PolyEu-2

An equimolar amount of ligand L2 (50 mg, 0.049 mmol) and Eu(NO₃)₃·5H₂O (21 mg, 0.049 mmol) was heated at 60 °C in MeOH/CHCl₃ for 24 h under the nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was cooled at room temperature, the solvent was removed under vacuum. Further, the compound dried *in vacuo* overnight to give the corresponding polymer of **PolyEu-2** as yellow solid (91.0%). Elemental analysis: found: C, 63.19; H, 5.37; N, 9.07 calc. for **PolyEu-2** = (C₇₁H₆₈N₉O₉Eu)_n: C, 63.48; H, 5.10; N, 9.38. FT-IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3410 (broad peak), 2927, 2852, 1612, 1572, 1545, 1495, 1453, 1420, 1384, 1299, 1273, 1249, 1178, 1125, 1088, 1049, 1017, 893, 819, 785, 733, 701, 653, 605, 565, 526. The molecular weight (M_w) of the polymer was measured using SEC-Viscometry-RALLS method. $M_w = 3.9 \times 10^4$ Da.

Proton conductivity measurement

The conductivities of polymers (**PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2**) pellet (powder samples) were determined by an ac impedance technique. A Solartron 1260 Impedance gain/phase analyser coupled with a Solartron 1296 dielectric interface was used for the measurements. The pellet thickness of all the polymers was in the range of 0.01–0.03 cm. A frequency range of 1 Hz to 30 MHz was used to calculate the resistance of the pellet under humid conditions. To estimate the proton conductivity, we used the relation $\sigma = L/(AR)$ equation, where R is the resistance (obtained from the Nyquist plot), L is the width, and A is the area of

the sample. These polymers (**PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2**) pellets were inserted between the two electrodes of a sample holder SH-2Z from Toyo industries, Tokyo, Japan for their exact conductivity measurement. The setup comprises a guard ring on the electrode to abolish the consequence of stray field lines. The sample holder was attached to a sensitive micrometre for pellet thickness measurements. The whole setup was then placed inside a humidity-temperature controller SH-221 of Espec, Japan. Proceeding to each measurement, the pellets were kept for at least 2–3 hours at a desired temperature and humidity condition. Subsequently, the conductivity was measured using a Solartron 1260.

Results and discussion

Complexation behavior of L1 (Fig. 2a) and L2 (Fig. 4) with Eu(NO₃)₃·5H₂O was monitored by UV-Vis spectroscopic measurements by stepwise addition of metal to the corresponding ligand and showed in Fig. 2b and S14 (ESI).† All the ligands and metal solutions were prepared to 5 μ m concentration. Complexation of ligand (L1) and Eu(III) ions resulted in a decrease in the ligand absorbance at around 370 nm (L1) and shoulder of this band got redshifted. The similar trend of absorbance shifting is also demonstrated at 290 and \sim 260 nm. The redshifts of peaks probably due to conformational changes of ligand structure during the complexation. Moreover, the stoichiometric ratio of the complexation was determined by plotting of the absorbance at 370 nm and wavelength shift at same wavelength *vs.* the ratio of metal (1 : 1) (inset of Fig. 2b) to ligand and it showed a linear decrease and a sharp end point at the ratio of 1 : 1 (L1 : Eu(III)), representing the MSP was successfully formed. Similarly, we also investigated the complexation behavior of L2 with Eu(III). Complexation of L2 and Eu(III) ions resulted in a decrease in the ligand absorbance at around 350 nm (L2) and shoulder of this band got redshifted as well as absorbance at 290 nm (Fig. S14 in ESI†). Again, the complexation is very stable as the corresponding absorbance after saturation point (1 : 1 complexation) is not altered after the addition of excess metal ions. The comparative absorption spectra of ligands (L1 and L2) and their MSPs were presented in Fig. S16 (ESI).† We also observed different emission color of polymers. **PolyEu**, **PolyEu-H**, and **PolyEu-2** showed reddish

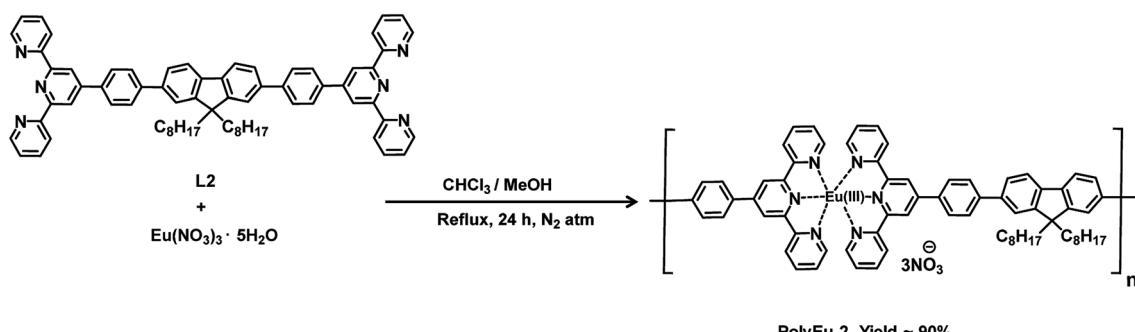


Fig. 4 Synthesis of PolyEu-2.

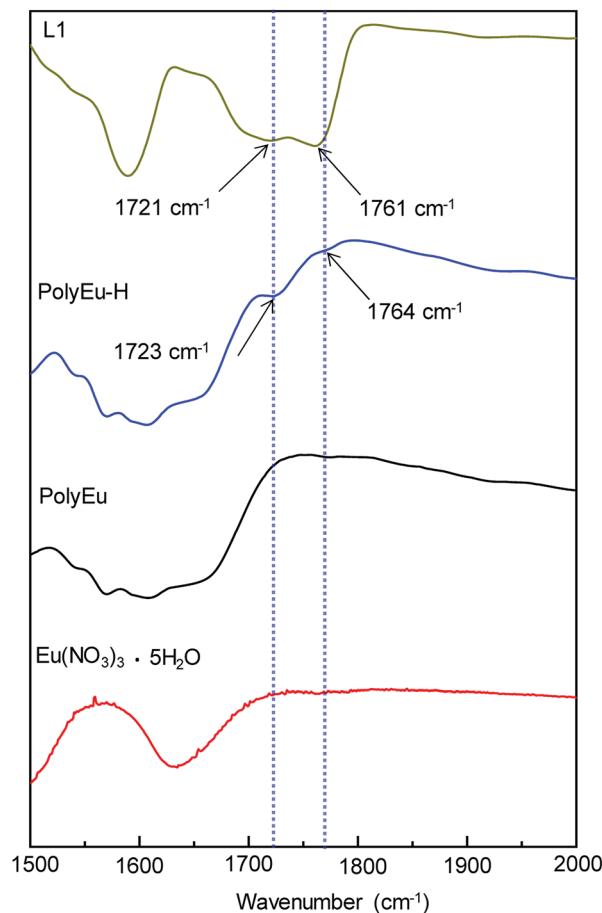


Fig. 5 FT-IR spectra of L1, PolyEu-H, PolyEu, and $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

white, white and reddish blue color emissions, respectively under the UV-irradiation.

The presence of free carboxylic groups in **PolyEu-H** was confirmed by using FT-IR spectrum (Fig. 5 and S17, ESI†). Fig. 5 shows the FT-IR spectra ($1500\text{--}2000\text{ cm}^{-1}$) of L1, **PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and $\text{Eu}(\text{NO}_3)_3$. Comparing these spectra, we found that the peaks at 1721 and 1761 cm^{-1} which are the stretching vibration frequencies corresponding to the $\text{C}=\text{O}$ of free COOH in L1. Similar peaks with a small blueshift at 1723 and 1764 cm^{-1} appeared in **PolyEu-H**. The small shift of these peaks

probably due to the interaction between $\text{C}=\text{O}$ with Eu in **PolyEu-H**. This results clearly indicate the presence of free carboxylic acids in **PolyEu-H**. In **PolyEu**, no peaks were found at 1721 and 1761 cm^{-1} because of no free carboxylic acids in **PolyEu**. We also have done the qualitative analysis to find out the free carboxylic acids in **PolyEu-H**. The deprotonation of carboxylic acids leads to changes in the electronic structure of complexes. This change can have the notable effect on optical properties of the complexes. The deprotonation of carboxylic acids results in the blue shift in the absorption of the compound.^{40,41} The major effect of deprotonation on the addition of triethylamine (Et_3N to **PolyEu-H**) of free carboxylic acids in **PolyEu-H** was observed in the absorption of it. The determined blue-shift of the absorption maximum of **PolyEu-H** compared to that in the corresponding protonated **PolyEu-H** (Fig. S18, ESI†). This result clearly indicated that **PolyEu-H** having free carboxylic acid groups.

We also studied the morphology of polymers using AFM in the dynamic mode and SEM. A dilute solution of polymers in DMSO or dispersion of polymers in MeOH solvent drop cast on a silicon wafer and allowed to dry. The AFM examination of polymers (**PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2**) revealed the several spherical individual particles and aggregated particles. AFM-cross section analysis of the spherical particles showed that the height and diameter in the range of $1\text{--}30\text{ nm}$ and $20\text{--}200\text{ nm}$ in diameter (Fig. S19, S21 and S23, ESI†). For SEM analysis, polymer solution drop cast on the glass slide. SEM analysis also confirmed spherical particles formed of polymers dimension in the nanoscale (Fig. S20, S22, and S24, ESI†). Probably, due to increasing the close packing of the hydrophobic octyl chains on the fluorene rings forming spherical-like structures of polymers. The SEM and AFM analysis indicate that all the polymers have shown a similar kind of morphology.

The proton conductivity of **PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2** (powder samples) were determined by an ac impedance technique using polymer pellets by Solartron 1260 Impedance gain/phase analyzer coupled with a Solartron 1296 dielectric interface. The pellet thickness of all the polymers was in the range of $0.01\text{--}0.03\text{ cm}$ and a diameter of 3.0 mm . Fig. 6a shows the Nyquist plot for the conductivity measurement of **PolyEu-H** at $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and 95% RH and **PolyEu**, **PolyEu-2** have shown in Fig. S25 and S26a (ESI).† The resistance of polymers was calculated from

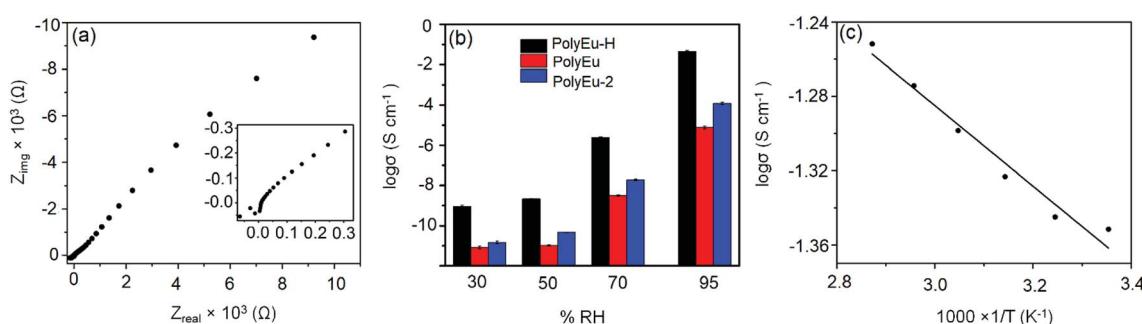


Fig. 6 (a) The Nyquist plots for proton conductivity at $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and 95% RH for **PolyEu-H** (frequency range: $1\text{ Hz to }30\text{ MHz}$); inset showed the high frequency region. (b) The comparative graph of $\log(\text{conductivity})$ and relative humidity ($30, 50, 70$ and 95% RH) of (**PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2**) (c) activation energy determination of **PolyEu-H** at 95% RH.

the x -axis intercept of the semicircle at higher frequencies. In **PolyEu-H**, at 95% RH a semicircle does not appear due to the very high conductance. Hence, the conductivity was calculated from the x -intercept of the plot in the high-frequency region. However, at low % RH the semicircle appeared in the **PolyEu-H**, the Nyquist plots at the same frequencies were presented in Fig. S27a, S28a, and S29a (ESI).[†] By using the calculated dimensions of polymer pellets, the proton conductivity of polymers (**PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2**) were calculated to be 4.45×10^{-2} , 7.58×10^{-6} , and 1.17×10^{-4} S cm⁻¹, respectively, at 95% RH and 25 °C. Additionally, **PolyEu-H** showed highest conductivity 5.60×10^{-2} at 75 °C. Interestingly, the observed proton conductivity of **PolyEu-H** is comparable and higher than the reported literature proton conductivity of porous materials at the similar experimental conditions (Table S1, ESI[†]). In **PolyEu**, the conductivity was drastically dropped to 7.58×10^{-6} S cm⁻¹, in **PolyEu**, there are no free carboxylic acids as like in **PolyEu-H** and no possibility to coordinate additional water molecules also. In the presence of the base, all carboxylic acids in L1 were converted into carboxylate ions and these carboxylate ions coordinated to Eu(III) ion to form ten coordinated complexes of **PolyEu** (Fig. 3). The role of free carboxylic acids in conduction was further proved by measurement of the proton conductivity of **PolyEu-2**. In **PolyEu-2**, the conductivity was dropped sharply to 1.17×10^{-4} S cm⁻¹. It is to be noted that unlike in **PolyEu-H**, there are no additional proton carrier molecules in **PolyEu-2**, and hence the number of total proton carriers is much less in **PolyEu-2** compared with the **PolyEu-H**. However, **PolyEu-2** was showed more proton conductivity than **PolyEu**, probably because of its six coordinated complexes are shown in Fig. 4.

The europium can form variable coordination number complexes with terpyridine derivatives depending upon environment.^{42–46} Even though many techniques have been used for the determination of the coordination number of lanthanide ions in complexes (e.g., UV-Visible spectroscopy, luminescence, X-ray diffraction, and conductivity), but only X-ray diffraction can give precise answers.^{47–50} Unfortunately, this method is usually particular to crystalline complexes. Under the humid condition, Eu(III) ion in **PolyEu-2** can form eight coordination complexes with six from nitrogen atoms of two terpyridine moieties and two from water molecules. So, these coordinated water molecules can form H₃O⁺ species with other water molecules. Then the H₃O⁺ species as proton carriers move across a self-diffusion process in the polymer chain to contribute to the proton conduction. Therefore, the total number of water molecules accommodated in **PolyEu-2** is more compared with the **PolyEu**.

Under the humid condition, in **PolyEu-H** the hydrogen on free carboxylic acid forms a hydrogen bond with the oxygen atom of water molecules to make an extended hydrogen bonding network. The free water molecules can accept protons which are dissociated from free carboxylic acid, forming H₃O⁺. Then, the proton is transferred by an alternate formation and breaking of hydrogen bonds at suitable positions for proton hopping across the extended hydrogen-bonding network. The strong hydrogen bonding network, formed by the carboxylic

Table 1 Proton conductivity of **PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2** at 30, 50, 70 and 95% RH

% RH	Proton conductivity (σ) S cm ⁻¹		
	PolyEu-H	PolyEu	PolyEu-2
30	9.15×10^{-10}	8.35×10^{-12}	1.48×10^{-11}
50	2.15×10^{-9}	1.11×10^{-11}	4.70×10^{-11}
70	2.40×10^{-6}	3.19×10^{-9}	1.90×10^{-8}
95	4.45×10^{-2}	7.58×10^{-6}	1.17×10^{-4}

acids of **PolyEu-H** with water molecules and generate high carrier concentrations, facilitates this high proton conductivity.

In order to analyze the kinetics of the proton conduction, the conductivity of **PolyEu-H** and **PolyEu-2** were also measured at a range of temperatures (25–75 °C) and Arrhenius plots were obtained at 95% RH as well as at 70% RH (Fig. 6c, S26c, d and S30a (ESI)[†]) activation energy value of 0.04 eV at 95% RH and which was eight times lower than **PolyEu-2** (0.33 eV). At 70% RH of E_a of **PolyEu-H** and **PolyEu-2** were 0.14, 0.40 eV. Remarkably, **PolyEu-H** showed the low E_a than commercially available standard PEMFC Nafion (E_a = 0.22 eV) and also lower E_a value than the reported proton conducting materials till date (Table S2, ESI[†]). The comparative Nyquist plots of **PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2** at 30%, 50% and 70% RH and temperature dependence plot of **PolyEu-H** and **PolyEu-2** at 95% RH were presented in Fig. S27–S29 and S31 (ESI)[†] and the proton conductivity data was presented in Table 1. The low activation energies of **PolyEu-H** and **PolyEu-2** (<0.4 eV) indicates that the possible proton conduction by the Grotthuss mechanism.^{16,51} The proton conductivity of polymers was very much sensitive to humidity: the rapid increase in the proton conductivity while increasing the humidity from 30 to 95% RH (Fig. 6b, S26b and S30b (ESI)[†]). This result clearly indicates that water molecules in the polymer play a significant role in creating the proton conduction channels.

We also examined the reproducibility of proton conduction by measuring the three times on different sets of polymers (**PolyEu-H**, **PolyEu**, and **PolyEu-2**) samples. Individually experiment shown comparable results with good reliability, emphasized by standard deviations in Fig. 6b not exceeding $\pm 7\%$. Finally, the polymers showed the drastic difference in the proton conductivity values, this is probably due to the difference in their coordination structures in the polymer chain.

Conclusion

There are several reports on proton conduction of lanthanide-based metal-organic frameworks. We summarized some of them in the Table S3.[†] We firstly synthesized europium(III)-based MSP with uncoordinated carboxylic acids coordination structure **PolyEu-H**, for high proton conduction. The conductivity of the polymer increases with increasing relative humidity. This approach of employing with and without carboxylic acids containing ligands as homoditopic ligands to construct metallo-supramolecular polymers with free carboxylic acids as remarkable conductive materials for applications has the

potential to explore wide areas. **PolyEu-H** have shown proton conductivity 4.45×10^{-2} S cm $^{-1}$ with low activation energy $E_a = 0.04$ eV at 95% RH and also achieved higher proton conduction 5.6×10^{-2} S cm $^{-1}$ at 75 °C.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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